

Jeffersonian.

NUMBER 196.

its enduring character; its blasting effect upon all connected with him; the honor of the State, and above all, the important fact that no appeal could lie, from the decision of the Senate, demanded the most unprejudiced and dispassionate enquiry, and free discussion of this cause.

Therefore, we most solemnly protest against the conviction and expulsion of Mr. Ennett, as a dangerous precedent, which in the ever-changing fortunes of Party, renders every public man's character insecure—because we believe he had not a fair and impartial trial—because we believe the whole strength of evidence was in favor of his innocence, and because he was deprived of the free liberty of counsel, and a dangerous blow has thus been given to the inestimable privilege of freedom of debate.

Whitwell Stallings, Larkin Stowe,
W. A. Jefferys, Asa Biggs,
Geo. W. Thompson, Owen Holmes,
Thos. N. Cameron, Robert Melvin,
Robert H. Foster, C. Eldridge,
Thos. J. Pasleur, John Walker,
Geo. D. Boyd, James Tomlinson,
Jno. H. Drake, Jr., E. G. Speight,
John Reich, E. C. Gavin,
John Ezum, J. K. Hill,
Geo. C. Eaton, L. A. Gwynn,
Louis D. Wilson, W. N. Edwards,

RALEIGH, January 4, 1845.

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS INCENDIARISM.

Our readers recollect the expulsion from Charleston, S. C. of Samuel Hoar, the abolition emissary sent by Massachusetts to put a stop to the laws of South Carolina in relation to the imprisonment of free negroes. When Hoar went home he wrote the following account of his exploits in Charleston, which we copy for the amusement of our readers. He says he arrived in Charleston on Thursday, November 22d, and then proceeds—

On the next morning, which was Friday, I called on Mr. Eggleston, the gentleman who had received before me an appointment to this agency by the Government of Massachusetts, and requested him to introduce me to the Mayor of the City of Charleston. This I did for the purpose of procuring access to the records of orders on sentence to imprisonment of our colored seamen, or other citizens. Mr. Eggleston readily acceded to my request, but observed that, in his opinion, it would be best that he should first see the Mayor and explain to him my purposes, before I should go to his office to be introduced to him. To this I assented, and he left me in his office to await his return. He was absent a considerable time, and on his return he informed me that the Mayor was in session; that he had been conversing with the gentleman who temporarily discharged the duties of Mayor, and that they both concluded it would be best to wait the return of the Mayor, before attempting to do any thing relating to the business on which I was sent. I accordingly passed the remainder of the time, the Mayor not having returned, awaiting his arrival, till Monday afternoon, without meeting any occurrence worth relating.

On the afternoon of Monday I was informed that Governor Hammond had communicated my letter to the Legislature at Columbia, and that it had raised a great commotion. After conversing some time on the subject, I waited out from my lodgings some distance, and on returning, at dark, I met at the hotel where I lodged three gentlemen, standing in the piazza near the door. As soon as I ascended the steps one of them stepped forward and said, "Is your name Hoar, sir?" I answered yes. He then said, "I am the Sheriff of Charleston District, and I have some business with you, sir." This he uttered with great warmth and earnestness. He then introduced me to one of the other gentlemen as the acting Mayor of the city and one of the Aldermen, and the other as another Alderman. I invited them to walk up into a common sitting room of the house.

When seated the sheriff inquired of me what my business was in Charleston. I answered that I had communicated my business to the Governor of South Carolina, and stated to him in substance what my business was. He then said, "It is suspected that you are one of their measures." I here stated to him, doubting whether it would be proper to say whether I was an Abolitionist or not, but soon concluded that I would endeavor to him that I was not. He then said, "I have been a member of the Colonization Society, between whom and the Abolitionists there was not much harmony." He then said, "Some suspect that this is all a hoax; you have sent no credentials." This was true. Not having any negotiations with the Governor I had not thought it necessary to send him a copy of my commission. I answered that I had supposed the Governor would take my word for the facts I had stated to him, but that I had a commission from the Governor of Massachusetts which I was willing to exhibit to any one who desired to see it. He desired to see it, and I went to my room, brought and delivered it to him.

I am uncertain whether I offered to let him take a copy of it, or whether he first requested permission to take a copy, but I gave permission to have made a copy of the commission and of the resolves of the Legislature on which it was founded. He then said, "It is considered a great insult on South Carolina by Massachusetts, to send an agent here on such business. This city is highly incensed. You are in great danger, and you had better leave the city as soon as possible." I answered that I had been sent there by the Government of Massachusetts on lawful business, and that I could not leave the city until I had at least attempted to perform that business. He then produced a letter which he said he had received from the Attorney General of that State, and read to me a part of it, in which he urged the avoidance of a resort to lynching, saying that it would disgrace the city, and adding that he did not know on whom he could call with more propriety than on the sheriff to prevent this process. After reading this part he said it was unnecessary to read the rest; that he should endeavor at the hazard of his life, to defend me, but he added, either that he doubted whether he could do it, or that he did not think he could do it. He repeated several times and with great earnestness that the citizens regarded my mission as a great insult from Massachusetts; that they were in a state of great excitement, and that, as a friend, he would advise me as the only means of safety, to leave the city as soon as possible. I gave him substantially the same answer as above stated, and after one of the Aldermen had offered to give me a receipt for the papers, if I desired it, which I told him was unnecessary, they left me, saying the papers should be returned by 9 o'clock the next morning.

On Tuesday morning I waited at my lodgings until about two o'clock, and not hearing from the Sheriff, I walked out and soon met him on horseback, coming as he said, to return my papers. After delivering them to me, he repeated the remarks he had made on the preceding evening, on the danger I incurred by remaining in the city. After stating, in strong terms and in an earnest manner, the excited state of the city, and my danger, he said

"What do you expect? You can never get a verdict, and if you should, the Marshal would need all the troops of the United States to enforce the judgment." I answered, that that was not my business; that my business was, if I could to procure a judgment. We then separated and I returned soon to my lodgings.

In the course of the forenoon four or five gentlemen called on me as friends, professing—and I have no doubt truly—to disapprove of the threatened violence of the citizens, but confirming what the Sheriff had told me respecting the commotion in the city. They informed me of the various plans in agitation for ridding the city of my presence. The mild and most lenient measure which they mentioned was, that I should be taken, carried on board one of the New York packets and sent to New York. I told them that if that was the manner in which I was to be disposed of, I should prefer being sent by the Wilmington boat and the land route by which I had come to the city; but that I could not voluntarily leave the city until I had performed the business on which I was sent. Their statements did not materially differ in any thing else, from those made by the Sheriff.

In the evening of the same day, a gentleman to whom I had received a letter of introduction from a friend in Boston, called on me, and said that the Sheriff had offered, if I would leave the city, that he would, to use his expression, agree on a case, to be submitted to the Circuit Court of the United States first, and then carried to the Supreme Court for final decision. I told him that I would do it; that I had no desire to remain in the city after my business should be accomplished, and the Sheriff having before informed me that he had then no citizens of Massachusetts in his custody, I observed that if we could agree on a statement of fact, it would very much expedite my departure.

I had procured in Boston a number of the names of colored seamen, who had been taken out of Massachusetts vessels at Charleston and there imprisoned under the law in question, in the name of either of two of whom I felt authorized to commence a suit. It was agreed between my informant and me that I should meet a number of gentlemen at the Sheriff's office, the next morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of attempting to make this arrangement. At about nine o'clock the next morning, which was Wednesday, I accordingly went to the Sheriff's office, but found neither the Sheriff nor any other of the gentlemen mentioned there. I was informed by one of the Sheriff's Clerks that he had stepped out on some business, but would probably return in a few minutes. I waited probably half or three quarters of an hour, and he not returning, I was about to leave the office, and the Clerk said if I would name an hour when I would be there, he would inform the Sheriff, and he probably would then meet me. I named twelve o'clock, and at that time returned to the office, and there found the Sheriff.

On stating to him the arrangement which was made on the preceding evening, he said that the gentleman had represented correctly his proposal, but that on father reflection and consultation he must retract the offer, that he might by that course thwart the purposes of the State; and besides, that he had not been long in office, and he did not know that there was any case which would properly present the question to be tried; but however that might be, he could not execute the agreement. At this meeting he informed me that Gov. Hammond had given some assurance at Columbia, which removed all personal objections to me, but repeated, in substance, what he had before said of the insult by Massachusetts, in sending any person there on such business, and their determination to rid themselves of me by some means.

On leaving the Sheriff's office, I was going to a house more distant from my lodgings than the office. When I had proceeded not more than one or two rods from the door, a man decently dressed and of middle age, with a cane or club grasped firmly in his hand came up to me and said, "Is your name Hoar?" I answered "Yes." He then said, you had better be travelling, and the sooner the better for you, I can tell you; if you stay here until tomorrow morning, you will feel something you will not like, I'm thinking." He did not strike nor offer to strike, but his manner was even more insolent than his language. I made no reply, but walked on to the place for which I had started. On my return by the office, a short time after, I did not see this man. A number of young men were assembled on the opposite corner of the street, by whom I passed without any molestation.

About two or half past two o'clock on the same day, Dr. Whitridge, to whom I had been introduced by a letter from a friend of his in Boston, with whom I had conversed several times, and who, when the excitement first commenced, had said he did not think the citizens would proceed to acts of violence, called on me at my lodgings. This gentleman, not yet an old man, had been in the army during nearly the whole of the late war with England, and for some time after its close; now, as I was informed, at the head of his profession as a physician in the city, and sustaining as high and pure a character as any man in Charleston. I mention his character and standing to show the ground of confidence in him. He requested me to go where we might be by ourselves, and seemed anxious lest we should not be overheard. When by ourselves, I observed that he was much agitated. He once or twice attempted to speak, but failed, and averted his face from me.

Where he did speak, he said that he felt unutterable mortification in making the communication which he felt bound to make to me; that the state of things actually existed which he could not have thought possible in Charleston; that he had been round in different parts of the city, and had just then come from the City Council; that my danger was not only great, but immediate; that the people were assembled and assembling in groups; that nothing seemed wanting but some one to say "Now is your time!" to bring out the attack, that he thought it probable, should I start soon, that I might get safely out of the city.

He informed me where I could procure a carriage, and go to his plantation, about twenty miles from the city, where his family then were, where he said I should be hospitably received, and where I might remain until I could fix on further measures. He said that the roads were muddy; that I could not arrive at his house before dark and mentioned a tavern where he thought I might lodge in safety that night, and proceed on my journey to the morning. He added, that if I desired it he would accompany me. It occurred to me, that my daughter, who had accompanied me, though in the same house, was fortunately lodged in a room quite remote from mine, and in the vicinity of a number of women; that no odium had been excited towards her, and that she probably would be as safe as the other women in the house. After a moment's reflection, I answered Dr. Whitridge, that if I should leave the city, I could not afterwards return to it; that to return after thus leaving it would place me in a worse situation than was the present; that I should not know where to go from his house, for should I run away from duty, I should be ashamed to return to Massachusetts; that I must decline the

acceptance of his kind offer, and that whatever might happen, I must abide the event. He did not urge me to change my determination, but after a little more conversation, left me.

I expected the attack during the following night. One gentleman, unobserved, assured me that he would make common cause, and take his chance with me. The night passed without any riotous proceedings about the house. I did not then know what prevented the outbreak, but afterwards understood that it was by the spread of the information that the conductors of the affair had resolved on the milder measure of removing me to the boat.

On Thursday I told a friend, with whom I often conversed, of the assault on me near the Sheriff's office, and described to him as well as I could, the person of the assailant. He told me he believed the assailant to be one of the Sheriff's officers.

About noon, on Tuesday, three men, Mr. Rose, the President of one of the Charleston banks, Mr. Mazyck and Mr. Magrath, the two last lawyers in that city, called at my lodgings. I had not seen either of them before. They told me their names, and said they had come to see if they could induce me to leave the city. I answered them, as I had before answered the Sheriff and others, who had made a similar proposal. They entered into an argument to convince me that, as the state of things then was in the city, I ought to depart from it. I answered them as well as I was able, stating the lawful nature of my business, and the necessity I was under of endeavoring to perform it. After perhaps half an hour spent in conversation, Mr. Rose said that a number of gentlemen would call on me about two o'clock, and conduct or escort me to the boat. I am uncertain which expression he used. I told him I was well aware that fighting, on my part, would be foolish; that I should attempt nothing of the kind; that I was too old to run; and that they would find me there, to be disposed of as they should think proper. They said that I should have time to prepare for my departure, as the boat would not leave Charleston till about three o'clock. When they were about to leave, I told them I had a daughter with me. Mr. Rose answered, "It is that which creates or creates our embarrassment." They left me about one o'clock.

These men used no violent or harsh language. Their style and demeanor were gentlemanly. But they indicated that their purpose was determined. My daughter and I then prepared for our departure, and awaited the arrival of those who were to remove us till two o'clock, and till three o'clock, but no one came. I did not then know the reason of this; but learned, before night, that an accident had prevented the arrival of the boat at the usual hour. She did arrive and depart, however, before dark, but I heard nothing more, that day, from my morning visitors.

In the evening of Thursday, the Sheriff called on me. I was sitting in a common parlor, where there were several others, and supposing that he had some special business with me, I arose to attend him to some more private apartment. On observing this, he said, "I have no special business with you; I merely called to see you," or something of that kind. We then sat down and conversed a few minutes on some common subject. He then said, "The city is now quiet, and I am going to leave it in the morning." I then related to him the occurrence at the door of his office. "Oh!" said he, an officer of mine witnessed the transaction, immediately informed me of it, and I went out." He probably might have gone out, but I did not see him. I inquired of the Sheriff the name of the man who made the assault. He said it was not best to expose him, and declined giving me his name. He then left me, and I have not since seen him.

On Friday, about noon, Dr. Whitridge called on me and informed me that the keeper of the Hotel where I lodged, had presented to the City Government a request that they would take measures to remove me from his house, to preserve it from the impending danger. He had never requested me to leave his house, nor in any way intimated to me such a desire. That he should not wish to have his house subjected to the management of a mob could be easily understood; but why he should apply to the City Government to remove me, without mentioning the subject to me, I do not know.

This presented to me a subject of some difficulty. I had not intended to stay longer in the house, quite certain. I believed that there was two gentlemen, either of whom would receive me into their house, should I request it. But whether I ought to ask it or even to accept the offer if made, appeared to me by no means certain. Should I enter any private house to reside there, it would be in more danger than the Hotel where I was; and that it would expel all the females and children from the house, and subject the owner, should he remain there, to equal danger with myself, seemed to be necessary consequences.

I had not settled this question with myself, or determined what course I should pursue, when a waiter informed me, that some gentlemen wished to see me in the hall below. I went down into the hall and found there, Mr. Rose and his associates, surrounded by a considerable number of men in the hall, and an assembly about the door, in the piazza, and on the side of the street. There were a number of carriages, I know not how many, standing by the house. Mr. Rose announced the purpose for which he had come, to conduct me to the boat.

On the preceding evening, a gentleman informed me, that a story was in circulation in the city, that I had consented to leave the city. I told him there was not the least foundation in truth for the report. He said he had so understood before, and had told his informant that he did not believe it. I told him that I should prevent any misunderstanding on that point.

As soon as Mr. Rose had mentioned the purpose for which they had come, I mentioned the information I had received, and added that I should put that matter beyond doubt; that I had given no such consent, and that if I left the city, it would be because I must, not because I would. Mr. Rose answered, if this were so there was a misunderstanding; that he had understood that for the sake of preserving the peace of the city, or of restoring the peace of the city, I am uncertain which, I had consented to leave the city; that he or that they had no power to order me away; that all they could do was to point out to me, or warn me of, what would follow, should I not go. I then repeated to him with precision the language I used to him, as stated above, viz: that I was well aware that fighting on my part would be foolish; that I should attempt nothing of that kind; that I was too old to run, and that they would therefore find me there, to be disposed of as they should think proper. This was the only language I had used, from which such an inference could be drawn. He did not deny, that I had stated the conversation correct, nor did he say that I used any other expression which would lead him to his conclusion, but said he did understand that I had consented to leave the city.

As soon as he had done speaking, or before, Mr. Eggleston, who had been appointed to this agency before me, and was standing between Mr. Rose and me, addressed me, saying I ought then to go; that it was impossible for me to remain longer in the city; that I had done all that I could, with more remarks of a similar purport. Mr. Chadwick, one of the gentlemen, to whom I carried letters from Boston, followed Mr. Eggleston with remarks of similar import. It seemed, then, that there was but one question for me to settle, which was, whether I should walk to a carriage, or be dragged to it. Unless I disregarded the statements of friends as well as foes, and the preparations which I then saw about me, this, I must conclude, was the only alternative. I could perceive, no use to any State, cause or person, in choosing the latter, and I then, and for the first time, said that I would go. I stepped to the door, a few feet from me, settled a small bill for board, which remained unpaid; one of the men

pointed out the carriage into which I was to enter; my daughter was called down stairs, we entered the carriage, and a moment after, either the man who pointed out the carriage, or some one else in the crowd, ordered the driver to drive on. We proceeded to the boat without any tumult or further abuse.

After arriving at the boat, a gentleman from Philadelphia, who witnessed the transaction, offered to point out to me a man, whose name he said was Vincent, and who he said he believed had some agency in the management of the line of boats between Charleston and Wilmington, whom he heard in the crowd announce himself as one who had offered himself as a leader of a tar and feather gang, to have been called into the service of the city on the occasion.

I did not then and do not now suppose that the company who visited me on Thursday noon, or the assembly at the hotel on Friday, intended to employ tar and feathers, brickbats, clubs, or any other violence, dangerous to lives or limbs. Indeed, nearly all danger of anything more than the indignity of the application of so much force as should be necessary to place me in the boat, had passed, even when the managers of the affair had finally resolved on the mode of removing me.

This, sir, I believe is as exact a narrative of the material facts in this case, as I am able to give.

SAMUEL HOAR.

Dec. 20, 1844.

JOHN G. PALFREY, D. D., LL. D.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

TRIAL OF MISS DELIA A. WEBSTER.

A CASE SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO TORREYS.

In compliance with a general desire expressed by the northern papers to see the evidence on which Miss Delia A. Webster was recently convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Lexington, Ky., for abducting slaves, the Louisville Journal furnishes the following synopsis of the trial. The mode of carrying off the slaves, it will be seen, was somewhat similar to that by which Mr. Torrey was proved to have abducted Mr. Heckrote's.

Special Term of Fayette County Court.—Richard A. Buckner, Jr., presiding.—Tuesday, December 17, 1844.

Commonwealth vs. Delia A. Webster and Calvin Fairbanks.

Indictment for stealing negro boy Louis, the property of Thos. Grant & Co.

The case coming up for trial, in answer to the question whether she was ready for trial, Miss Webster responded in the affirmative; but demanded a separate trial on the ground that she did not believe she could receive a fair trial if tried jointly with Fairbanks, because of the prejudices existing against him, and of certain evidence which she understood was to be produced against him at the trial by which she believed her cause would be injuriously affected. Having made affidavit to this effect, the motion was granted.

Fairbanks applied for a continuance, and, after some debate, the court granted his application, and remanded him to jail.

Miss Webster was then arraigned, and pleaded

not guilty.

After some difficulty, a jury having been empanelled, the Commonwealth commenced the examination of its witnesses, whose evidence was as follows:

Miss Webster, for six months previous to her arrest, taught school in Lexington, and boarded with a Mrs. Glass. About the first of September a man calling himself Fairbanks came to the house and enquired for her; was told that she was absent; stated that he wished very much to see her, for, though entirely unacquainted with her, he knew some of her friends in Ohio. When Miss W. came in, Fairbanks introduced himself and immediately desired a private conversation with her. They retired to a separate room and remained there together and alone for some time. At Miss Webster's request, Mrs. Glass consented to receive Mr. Fairbanks as a boarder in her house, and from that time until a day or two previous to her arrest, they held long conversations together and seemed desirous of avoiding observation. On Monday, the 23d of September, Fairbanks called on Parker Craig to inquire if he could get a hack to go to Maysville on the next Saturday. Craig told him he could.—On Wednesday he again called, to provide against disappointment. On Saturday he came to Craig and ordered the hack to be sent to Mrs. Glass's, where a young lady would join him. He asked if he could get to Paris that night, starting at five o'clock. Craig told him he could—how long it would take him to go to Maysville and return? and was answered four days. He then remarked that he would start at five that evening, go to Paris that night, and Maysville the next day, if it was not too hard a drive. The hack called agreeably to instruction at Mrs. Glass's, and Miss Webster got into it with Fairbanks, stating to her landlady that she was going to spend the Sabbath in Versailles with some friends, and would return early on Monday morning. Instead of going directly to Paris as Fairbanks had stated he intended to do, it was proved that the hack was at the hospital at six o'clock, and at the Bruen House in Lexington, at half past six, where two trunks, both of leather, which Fairbanks had left there some days before, were placed upon it. The keeper of the first turnpike gate on the Maysville road proved that no hack passed the gate on that evening before nine or ten o'clock, so that they could not have left Lexington before half past eight or nine. The same night that these transactions are proved to have taken place, Louis, the slave named in the indictment, the property of Messrs Grant and Baxter, escaped together with his wife and child the property of Mr. Bain. The next thing heard of Fairbanks and Miss Webster is from the tavern keeper at Washington, 4 miles on this side of the Ohio; he says that a hack passed that place on Sunday morning driving rapidly with the curtains all down; that on Monday morning about one o'clock he was aroused by the return of the same hack, out of which came Fairbanks and the prisoner; there were two leather trunks on the hack, as it went down, and none as it returned; the horses were much fatigued; they remained at his house for some two or three hours, when he (the tavern keeper) went out of the room to see about the horses, leaving Miss Webster and Fairbanks alone; when he returned the door was locked and remained so till about four in the morning, when they came out to start; there was no bed in the room; Mr. Music (the tavern keeper) thinking that they were a runaway couple laughed at them a little about it, but they neither acknowledged nor denied such to be the fact.

On Sunday morning early, Mr. Bain found that his servant (the wife and child of Louis) had absconded, taking with them two leather trunks; he proceeded to inquire what hacks had left town, and Craig, hearing it, immediately suspected that they had gone off in his hack with Fairbanks. Traces of hack-wheels were found in the street, where the hack had turned round just by Bain's residence, and these traces were recognized by Craig as the track of his wheels—which he knew by the peculiar conformation of the tire. Bain and Craig started then for Maysville, a few miles the other side of Paris met the hack returning, with Fairbanks and Webster still in it. Fairbanks asked

Craig if he recognized the horses; no, he replied, one of them is not mine. Fairbanks then explained that one of the horses he hired from Craig had died from fatigue in Millersburg, as they went down; they there obtained another which they took with them, and on returning a strange horse, the one he now saw, followed them from Maysville to Millersburg, where they returned the horse they had hired, on going down, and put in the one that had followed them. Craig then asked him where he had been, and he replied, to assist a runaway couple to be married. What were their names? asked he; when Miss Webster sharply told Fairbanks not to answer the question. The driver then proceeded to Lexington.—Bain and Craig followed just behind them. Hearing that Miss W. was suspected of stealing negroes, Mrs. Glass, with a pass-key, entered her room and found in one of her trunks several letters from Oberlin, Ohio; one from Fairbanks, proposing to come over and assist her in running off slaves, &c. These letters the Commonwealth attempted to read, but was not allowed by the court, on the principal laid down in Greenleaf and the authority of the cases there cited that the mere possession of letters, not proved to be answered, is no evidence of acquiescence in their contents. In the mean time, Craig and Bain returned with the prisoners, and Fairbanks was immediately searched by the jailer, and a letter, found in his possession, was attempted to be read by the Commonwealth, on the ground that on proof of a conspiracy, the acts and declarations of one spectator in pursuit of this common object is admissible against them all.

The court refused permission to read the letter, there having been as yet no sufficient proof of a conspiracy between Fairbanks and Webster, which must be established at least prima facie, before the acts or declaration of one could be received against the other. It was then proved that in a conversation held subsequently to her arrest, Miss Webster declared that she had gone with Fairbanks to assist a runaway couple to get married; that afterwards she said that Fairbanks, who pretends to be a preacher, had persuaded her to go to Millersburg with him as he had some ministerial duties there to attend to. In another conversation she was asked where the negroes got in the hack? She answered no negroes got in. But between this place and Paris three persons, a man, a woman, and a child, (mark the coincidence) got into the hack; but added, they were all white persons to her knowledge. Again she stated that Fairbanks had deceived her, and under pretence of taking her to Versailles had lured her on to Maysville. The Commonwealth, having previously several times attempted to read the letter of Fairbanks, was now permitted to do so. It bore date the Thursday previous to the day the negroes escaped. After noticing the failure of the writer in his attempt to run off a negro woman, the wife of Gholson, a negro who it seems had made his way to Ohio from this neighborhood, he goes on to say that Miss W. and the writer had concluded to carry off three negroes, a man, named Louis, a stout, active boy, his wife and child and that they would attempt it on the following Saturday, that on arriving at Aberdeen, he would send them on by the daily or underground route, and would then return with Miss W. to Lexington; that he was boarding in the same house with her and that neither was suspected. He says further, that he had already sent his baggage to Cincinnati, (remember the two leather trunks, taken from the Bruen House.) and would follow it there as soon as he had seen Miss Webster home. I may probably send you a copy of this letter if you wish it. No evidence of any moment offered by the defence. The jury retired on Friday evening, after hearing the able argument of counsel and brought in on Saturday morning, a verdict of guilty, fixing her punishment at two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Buckner on Saturday, January 4th, and the prisoner taken down on Thursday, the 9th, to Frankfort.

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained as Administrator on the Estate of John Witherspoon, deceased, an order from the Mecklenburg County Court, at its January Term, 1845, to sell the NEGROES belonging to the Estate of said deceased, I will expose to public sale, on Friday the 21st of February next, at the late residence of Jno. Witherspoon, dec'd., the negroes

CAMP, HARRIET, AND MARGARET.

Also, any Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., that may be unsold of that Estate.

JNO. G. WITHERSPOON, Adm'r.

January 31, 1845. 95-ts

Term made known on the day of Sale.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room on door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel, formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Of past favors he is not forgetful—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92-ts

PAY UP.

DR. THOMAS HARRIS requests those indebted to him to call and settle at the ensuing January or February Courts. He is compelled to settle up his affairs, and those who do not comply with this request, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

He may still be found at his office, opposite the Mansion House, ready to obey the calls of his friends.

Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1845. 93-4c

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY;

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

James J. Gathings, Adm'r. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd., vs. Julius Holly.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute and final will be rendered against him.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, clerk of said Court, do office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

HUGH STEWART, c'k.

January, 1845. 95-5w



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1845.

"The great popularity is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, vice Gen'l. Means resigned.

We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election for reelection to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

We are authorized to announce BRADLEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We are authorized to announce HUGH F. MCKNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Clerk of Mecklenburg County.

At the urgent solicitations of numerous personal and political friends in Western North Carolina the subscriber has consented to forego his determination formed a year since, never again to be connected with the newspaper press. He has consented to again become the editor of the JEFFERSONIAN. From this date, the paper will be under his sole control.

In again taking charge of the paper, he asks the people of Western North Carolina, and particularly the Democracy, for that support only, which he may deserve. No exertions shall be spared to render the JEFFERSONIAN in every respect worthy of public patronage.

The political character of the paper will remain the same; while the discussions through its columns shall be conducted in a temperate, candid tone, void of all personalities.

We assure our friends that the paper shall in future be published regularly, and it is all important that advance payments be made. As an inducement to our friends to pay us in advance, we now put the terms of the paper permanently as follows:

If paid in advance, or within one month after the year commences, Two DOLLARS; if delayed longer than one month, and over three, THREE DOLLARS. Terms of advertising as usual.

J. W. HAMPTON.
Feb. 7, 1845.

THE PROTEST

Of the Democratic Senators of our State legislature against the expulsion of Senator ENNETT, which we publish to-day, we hope will be carefully read. It is a masterly document, perfectly conclusive on the subject of which it treats. We regard this act of the Whig Senate, as an outrage unparalleled in the legislative annals of our country, and so it must be regarded by the candid men of all parties. And if the Whig Senators who perpetrated this outrage upon an innocent man, merely that they might thereby obtain a Whig majority in the Senate to carry out their abominable measures, can escape the seething indignation of the people of North Carolina, we shall begin to conclude that the days of republican government here are numbered—that party is to take the place of RIGHT and JUSTICE.

ABOLITION EMISSARIES.

We devote a good deal of space this week, to giving an account of Hoar's mission to Charleston, S. C., and the trial and conviction of Miss Delia Webster, at Lexington, Kentucky, for stealing slaves. We do this to show our readers how our friends in other parts of the slaveholding States deal with these incendiaries. It is time we were beginning to learn our A B C's in this matter. We hope Miss Delia will have a jolly time at making shirts and pants in the Kentucky Penitentiary.

THE NEW COALITION.

It is rumored, as our readers are aware, that a coalition is on foot, between Benton and the northern abolition Democrats in Congress and the federal party from all parts of the Union. The design is, that if Polk in his administration, does not submit to the dictation of Benton's clique of politicians, he and they are to unite with the federalists to break down the administration, and build up on its ruins an administration strictly anti-southern and anti-republican in all its features. This war upon the new administration is to be led on and directed by Benton and the Globe, so as to give to it a democratic hue. We now have no doubt this intrigue is actually on foot. Its object is to crush the south and southern politicians. Let them come on, the south and her men will be ready for the contest.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Republicanism Triumphant in the House of Representatives of Congress.

We have this week the proud gratification of announcing to our readers, that a Resolution annexing Texas to the United States, has passed the House of Representatives of Congress, by a vote of 120 to 98—a majority of TWENTY-TWO! The Resolution passed the House on the 27th ult., and was immediately sent to the Senate, where it was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. All accounts from Washington agree in saying it will pass the Senate. So mote it be!

Our readers are no doubt aware, that some eight or ten propositions on the subject were offered to the House. All were rejected but that of Mr. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, a Whig, and his was passed by the aid of seven southern Whigs besides himself. For thus rising above, and independent of the shackles of their party these men deserve immortal honor. Their names are—the mover, Milton Brown, Senator, Ashe, and Peyton, of Tennessee; Clinch, and Stephens, of Georgia; Newton, of Virginia, and Dellet, of Alabama. The North Carolina Whigs, to a man, voted against the Resolutions—Col. BARRINGER among them! The following are Mr. Brown's Resolutions as they passed the House:

JOINT RESOLUTION declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the said republic of Texas shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of the said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

The following is the vote on these Resolutions:

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bayly, Belser, Bidlack, Edwards, J. Black, Jas. Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Shepherd Cary, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Culum, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dellet, Douglas, Dringgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hubbell, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Leonard, Labranche, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Macley, McClelland, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Jos. Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Peyton, E. D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid, Relie, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Sillidell, John T. Smith, Thos. Smith, Robt. Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, John Stewart, Siles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey, and Yost—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cranston, Darrough, Dana, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Dillingham, Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Herrick, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perry B. Johnson, John F. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, McClelland, McIlwaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Moseley, Nes, Patterson, Phoenix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Rayner, Reding, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Thomason, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop, and William Wright—98.

The following analysis of the vote on the passage of the Annexation Resolutions, taken from the Washington Constitution, will doubtless interest our readers, and should be preserved for reference:

YEAS.	DEM.	WHIG.	DEM.	WHIG.	NOT VOTING
Maine,	1	0	4	2	0
N. Hampshire,	2	0	2	0	0
Massachusetts,	1	0	1	8	0
Connecticut,	3	0	1	0	0
Vermont,	0	0	1	3	0
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	2	0
New York,	9	0	14	10	1
New Jersey,	3	0	1	1	0
Pennsylvania,	10	0	9	13	1
Delaware,	0	0	0	1	0
Maryland,	0	0	0	0	1

Virginia,	10	1	0	3	*1	0
N. Carolina,	5	0	0	4	0	0
S. Carolina,	7	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia,	6	2	0	0	0	0
Alabama,	6	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri,	5	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky,	5	0	0	5	0	0
Tennessee,	6	4	0	0	0	1
Ohio,	9	0	2	10	0	0
Indiana,	8	0	0	2	0	0
Illinois,	6	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	2	0	0	0
	112	8	25	70	3	2

*J. W. Jones, Speaker.

The Richmond Enquirer announces the passage of the Joint Resolution for the Annexation of Texas in the following terms.

GLORIOUS RESULT!
The Annexation Resolutions passed the House of Representatives!

The simple announcement of this fact alone, thrills through every American heart, like the sound of the trumpet. Adams opposed it. Giddings opposed it. All the abolition members opposed it. Most of the Whigs opposed it. But several of them rose superior to party, and united with the large body of Democrats, to carry this most important measure. We have no time to analyse in detail the composition of the yeas and nays—but such is the general complexion of the vote. We have not even time or room to pour forth the gushing effusions of a grateful heart, upon the occasion. We rejoice for our country—for every section of it, upon the prospect of Texas, originally acquired by the illustrious Jefferson in 1803, and ceded away in 1819, being about to re-entrench once more the American Union. We trust that many days will not be before the "Lone Star" shall cease to twinkle in solitude, and that she will burst forth into full lustre as a brilliant star of the American Constellation. We rejoice for the sake of New England, whose manufactures and whose shipping will receive a new impulse from the markets of Texas. We rejoice for the sake of New York and Pennsylvania, whose fabrics and whose commerce will be expanded by the noble acquisition. We rejoice for the sake of the West. We rejoice especially for the South. We rejoice for the Old Dominion, whose heart warmed to the Texans the very first moment they struck for their independence, and whose sympathies have been kindled and whose exertions have been employed, to win back to our arms the beautiful territory, whom her own son acquired for the whole Union in 1803. Joy, joy, then, in Virginia now. And now we demand, will an intemperate Senate dare to deny us the benefits of a measure, which a majority of 22 of the Representatives of the People have so emphatically pronounced to be essential to the interests of the country?

Will the Senators of Virginia venture to resist the proud torrent of the popular sentiment which irresistibly sweeps onward? Can the House of Delegates shiver any longer on the brink, and refuse, in the name of the people, to declare boldly, trumpet-tongued, in favor of Annexation? We appeal to the Whigs of the House—to the high-minded, and patriotic Whigs, who, towering above all the little cabals of party, all the puny considerations which would shamelessly sacrifice their country to the impulses of a faction—to them we appeal to show their independent spirit, and to strike one blow for the Old Dominion? Can the appeal be made in vain? We would even invoke them in the name of their highest party interests, if we were not afraid to be told, that Cassandra may prophesy in vain. But who can believe, if Texas be lost to us by the obstinacy of our Senators, and they lost to us by the dogged refusal of the Whigs in the House of Delegates to pronounce the wishes of the State, that a storm will not gather around their heads to sweep them into the retirement, which an enlightened people will pronounce to be their just reward? But we forbear for the present.

From the correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, and from other sources, we gather that there is some doubt about these Resolutions passing the Senate, notwithstanding the large majority by which they passed the House. The people will ask, Can this be possible? We tell them that in these days of party-intrigue and political wavering, nothing is impossible, that will go to oppress and ruin the southern States. Benton, it is said, will vote against the Resolutions, and with him two or three other Democratic Senators; while Mangum of this State, Berrien, of Ga., the Louisiana Whig Senators, and Mr. Archer of Va., will all disobey the distinctly expressed will of their constituents, and vote against the Resolutions. If they do, the annexation is forever defeated—Texas will go over to the British, and the fate of the Southern States will be sealed. We hope our readers will observe that every Whig member in the House from North Carolina voted against the Resolutions—Col. Barringer included! While every Democrat from the State voted for them. These facts we wish marked down.

THE PROCEEDINGS

Of Congress have possessed but little interest, since the passage of the Texas Resolutions in the House. The bill for establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon, and taking possession of that country has been under debate ever since the passage of the Texas Resolutions in the House. We discover that while the whole Southern Democracy are for this bill, many of those members from the North who were elected as Democrats, but who opposed the Texas Resolutions, are anxious for the passage of the Oregon Bill. The Southern Democracy have acted openly and with a sincere devotion to the great principles they profess on both questions, while those northern Democrats who voted against annexation have proved themselves the mere tools of the abolitionists.

We understand the General Appropriation Bill has passed the House, containing the appropriation for rebuilding the Mint in this place. We hope the report which came by private source, may prove correct.

The Texas Resolutions, as soon as they passed the House, were sent to the Senate, where they were read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is said that Committee (a majority of which are Whigs, and Mr. Archer, of Va., chairman) will report against the Resolutions. If so, let Senators do their duty: Let them remember the Louisiana question, and the opposition the federalists (Whigs now) made to that question—and who of them now dare say it was wrong to admit Louisiana into the Union. Texas is more important than was Louisiana;—and the man who now opposes annexation, whether Whig or Democrat, will be regarded hereafter as a traitor to the welfare of his country—as an aider and abettor of the insidious

designs of Britain against the peace and permanency of our confederacy; and as deserving a traitor's reward. We had rather been a member of the infamous Hartford Convention, than to be in the U. S. Senate at this crisis, and vote against the annexation of Texas to the Union. This is the public sentiment in Western North Carolina.

MARRIED.

Near Bell Air, S. C. on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, Mr. Alex. M. Gillespie to Miss Narcissa Jane Gillespie.

On the 1st ult., by the Rev. J. B. Davis, Mr. Isaac M. Johnston to Miss Eliza Finch, of Irredell County.

On the 6th ult., in this County, by Jas. Johnston, Esq., Mr. Joseph M. Potts to Miss Abigail S. Worsham.

In this County, on the 28th ult., by Edwin Potts, Esq., Mr. John Williamson, aged 53 years, to Miss Susannah Rodgers, aged 16 years.

DIED.

In this Town, on the 4th instant, Mr. William H. Wriston, aged about 50 years.

POST OFFICE.

Charlotte, N. C.,
February 1, 1845.

A S heretofore, the mails at this Office will arrive and be closed as follows:

The Northern Mail closed at 1 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Southern Mail closed at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday.

Lincoln Mail due at 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed next mornings at 7 a. m.

Camden Mail, due at 7 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m.

Providence Mail, due 7 p. m., Saturday—closed at 5 a. m. Friday.

St. Louis Creek Mail, due Thursday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 5 a. m.

St. Louis Mail, due Friday 7 p. m.—closes Saturday 4 a. m.

Beatty's Ford Mail, due 8 p. m. Friday—closes 5 a. m. Saturday.

Wadesboro' Mail, due Friday 5 p. m.—closes Tuesday 4 p. m.

Chester Mail, due Wednesday 9 p. m.—closes Thursday 4 a. m.

Letters intended for those mails which are closed before 6 o'clock in the morning, should be deposited in the office before 9 o'clock the previous evening. For the other mails, they should be placed in the office half an hour before the closing of the mails.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE Charlotte Monumental Band take pleasure in announcing, that they will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Charlotte Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 25th instant. The concert will commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents.
Feb. 4, 1845. 95-1c

Executors' Sale.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Thomas Alexander, deceased, we will proceed to sell at public sale, at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Wilson, in Hopewell, on Monday the 3d day of March next,

One Negro Man

Named Bob, and other articles not necessary to specify.

All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Alexander, deceased, are requested to make immediate settlement; and those having claims against the same, are hereby required to present them for payment according to law, or this notice will be plead to bar their recovery.

EDWIN ALEXANDER, { Exrs.
I. S. ALEXANDER, {
Feb. 5, 1845. 96-11c

IKARD'S HOTEL,

NEWTON,
CATAWBA CO., N. C.

BY JACOB IKARD.
February 7, 1845. 96-1y.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 30th instant, an indentured apprentice to the Tinning Business, named James P. Ray. Said boy is about 17 years old. I will give one cent reward and, no thanks, for the delivery of said apprentice to me, in Mecklenburg County, 3 miles west of Charlotte. I forwarn all persons against harboring or employing said Ray, as I will enforce the law against all offenders.

S. W. ALLEN.
January 31, 1845. 96-3w

DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from Beatty's Ford, on the main road leading from said Ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

THERE will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held in Charlotte, on the second Saturday in February.

ANDREW SPRINGS, Pres't.
January 17, 1845. 94-

Valuable Land for SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Abahelem Sherrill, and for the purposes mentioned in said Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 2d Monday in March next, (being the 10th day of the month,) that valuable Tract of land on which said Sherrill now resides, containing

400 Acres of land,

lying on the Catawba river in Catawba County, immediately at Sherrill's Ford. The tract is one of the most valuable on the river, and contains about 100 acres of first rate river bottom. There is on it an excellent dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all the necessary outbuildings in all first rate order. Those wishing a bargain would do well to view the premises and attend the sale. The sale will take place on the plantation, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

A. H. SHUFORD, Trustee.
Jan. 31, 1845. 95-1c.

HEAD QUARTERS,

4th Division N. C. Militia.

RUTHERFORD, Jan. 1st, 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

THE undersigned, having been duly elected and Commissioned Major-General of the 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia, has assumed the command, and requires the proper returns and duties to be rendered to him.

2. The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all are required to render the proper obedience and respect: WILLIAM H. MILLER, Division Inspector, Chief of the Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CHARLES N. EMERSON, Quarter Master, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

WILLIAM R. MYERS, and JOHN M. JONES, Aids with the rank of Major.

(Signed) JOHN G. BYNUM,
Maj. Gen'l. 4th Division N. C. Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS,

4th Division N. C. Militia.

RUTHERFORD, Jan. 1st, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

THE Officers of the 11th Brigade N. C. Militia will meet at their usual places of Regimental Muster, on the 23d of February next, to vote for Brigadier General in place of Brigadier General Means, resigned.

By order of the Major-General,

CHAS. N. EMERSON, Lt. Col.
94-3w

Col. Alexander requests all Companies that have not their full complement of officers to meet on the 15th Feb. at their respective muster grounds and fill the vacancies.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845. 95-1y

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 94-r.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

I AM INTENDING to change my residence, I offer for sale my TANNERY in Cheraw, containing forty-five Tanning and four Lime Vats, two Bais and a large Pool, supplied by a never failing spring, a small branch running through the yard. There are on the premises, all necessary and convenient buildings for a large operation in Tanning and Shoe Making. The Vats are now filled. A good supply of Raw Hides on hand, and a large supply of Bark, fully equal to two years consumption. Terms will be made accommodating. If not disposed of at private sale, I will appoint an early period to the highest bidder.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

A small tract of land, adjacent to the town, with good sheds, &c., necessary for Brick making.

ALSO;

A Carriage, but little used and a pair of safe family Horses.

JOSHUA LAZARUS.
Dec. 1844. 93-3w.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. Hapgood, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. S. Mint.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. McDowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Priggs, 1st door north of Courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of Courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of Courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the Courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the Courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Am



POETRY.

THE GOOD DAUGHTER LEADING HER BLIND MOTHER.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

The green leaves as we pass
Lay their light fingers on the unaware,
And by thy side the hazles cluster fair,
And the low forest-grass
Grows green and silken where the wood-paths wind,
Alas for thee, sweet mother, thou art blind!

And nature is all bright;
And the faint gray and crimson of the dawn,
Like folded curtains from the day are drawn;
And evening purple light
Quivers in tremulous softness on the sky—
Alas! sweet mother! for thy clouded eye!

The moon's new silver shell
Trembles above thee, and the stars float up,
In the blue air and the rich tulip's cup
Is penitently passing well,
And the swift birds on glorious pinions flee—
Alas! sweet mother! that thou canst not see!

And the kind looks of friends
Purse the sad expression in thy face,
And the child steps amid his bounding race,
And the tall striding bends
Low to thee ear with duty untorgot—
Alas! sweet mother! that thou seest them not!

But thou canst hear! and love
May richly on a human tone be poured,
And the least cadence of a whispered word
A daughter's love may prove—
And while I speak, thou knowest if I smile,
All e'er thou canst not see my face the while!

Yes thou canst hear! and He
Who on thy sightless eye its darkness hang,
To the attentive ear, like harps, hath strung
Heaven and earth and sea!
And 'tis a lesson in our hearts to know—
With but one sense the soul may overflow.

Edictic Magazine.

A SONG.—TO MY WIFE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A lily thou wast when I saw the first,
A lily-bud not opened quite,
That hourly grew more pure and white,
By morning, and noontide and evening nursed;
In all of nature thou hadst thy share,
Thou wast waited on
By the wind and sun,
The rain and the dew for thee took care,
It seemed thou never could be more fair.

A lily thou wast when I saw thee first,
A lily-bud, but O! how strange,
How full of wonder was the change,
When, ripe with all sweetness, thy full bloom burst,
How did the tears to my glad eyes start
When the woman flower
Reached its blossoming hour,
And I saw the warm drops of thy golden heart!

Glad death may pluck thee, but never before
The gold dust of thy bloom divine
Hath dropt from thy heart into mine,
To quicken its faint germs of heavenly lore;
For no breeze comes nigh thee but carries away
Some impulses bright
Of fragrance and light,
Which fell upon souls that were lone and astray,
To plant fruitful hopes of the flower of a Day.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit. Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and his warranted, when the making up is completed, done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92m.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs.

Inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents each, and all other work in proportion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92m.

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c. to Mr. R. M. STARKING. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.
K. H. BRAWLEY.
January 8, 1845. 4w

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous publisher for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as more is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.
December 9, 1843. 39p

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191-rf.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisements to profess to do many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall only say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91s

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County Court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug Store. Cases committed to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-ly

DR. CHARLES J. FOX.

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843. 7m

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences.

C. J. FOX. 88-r

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAP POLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those having claims will present them forthwith. J. M. HAPPOLDT, M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92m

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1845, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845, irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for immediate collection.

J. M. HAPPOLDT, surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90 p

Encourage Home Industry.

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggies, Sulkeys, Carry-alls, and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, give them a call before sending elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-r

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL

VS.

MILES HILL.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petition, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, Jeremiah B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844.

Deer. 6, 1844. Pres. Geo. H. 87-3m

A DESIRABLE TAVERN FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lately the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rented for one or more years. The Dwelling house is a good and convenient one, with all necessary out buildings, with some fifteen acres attached to it. There is also an excellent store House, with lumber House attached, that would also be rented, with the Tavern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or Store is equal if not superior, to any other country stand in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 8 miles directly up the river.

Dec. 20, 1844. 68-6w.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN. 41-p

House and Sign Painting

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House

Painting, and Paper Hanging.

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28 1844. 50-ly.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Physicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES, 59-r.

May, 3, 1844

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold guards and fob chains and keys; breast-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER. Charlotte, April 19 1844.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Arabic) SALVE, ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS, AND ALLEBAS'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

THE SALVE is an invention of Dr. K. K. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine ever known. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alternative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c. is, Proprietor of these Medicines. For sale by

NELSON P. LILES, Lilesville, Anson Co. Wadesboro'. KENDALL & STACY, Coburn, Union Co. ELI STEWART, Charlotte, N. C. B. OATES, May 3d, 1844. 59-r.

OK 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents each

JOHN W. POTTS. October 4 1844. 79

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,	\$1 00
" Hair Tonic "	" 00
" Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
" Carmine Balsam, large, "	0 25
" " " small, "	0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box, "	0 25
" American Hair Dye, "	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.



ASTONISHING!!!

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puff, but CURE; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the conglutinated masses from the membrane which lines the trachea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disengage themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.



NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTESBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840
Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny cure, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—No Fiction."

J. W. SAWYER.

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftsbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhea, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of serious derangements of the stomach and bowels, or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicine ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES, June, 1844. 62.

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of invaluable Family Medicines, among which are



The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. Isaac M. Thomas, a highly respectable merchant of Talladega Springs, Alabama:

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peter's Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandrett's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last was recommended Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and well I did; for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Dr. Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewailing without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.
For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte, by J. & R. Winecoff & Co., Concord, by J. Hoke, Lincolnton, by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville, J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Ennis, Salisbury.

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.



Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS and FEVERS, or FEVER and AGUE. It is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to directions, and to give the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talladega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case has they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLEY, May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY, June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte, J. & R. Winecoff & Co., Concord, J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Ennis, Salisbury. Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price \$1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly succeeding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping cough, Catarrh, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influence, and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.
DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my family, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-r

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen A. Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Executor. JOSEPH W. ROSS, 89.

May 27, 1844.